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21. — *History of Friedrich the Second, called Frederick the Great.* By THOMAS CARLYLE. In Four Volumes. Vol. III. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1862. 12mo. pp. 596.

ON the appearance of the first two volumes of "Frederick the Great," we expressed our judgment of the work, and gave an extended analysis of its contents. This labor we hope soon to renew, on the issue of the final volume. The third volume commences with Frederick's accession to the throne, and embraces a period of little more than four years. The vividly dramatic style of narrative, the intense characterization of men and women by epithets which cling closer to them than their names, the lurid lights and dense shadows in description, the *clairvoyance*, real or seeming, which never rests on the outside, but penetrates the heart of history, — qualities which, notwithstanding the mongrel *patois* in which it was written, made Carlyle's "French Revolution" a profoundly instructive work, — are now combined with a moderately pure and generally intelligible English diction. The author's mannerism, contrary to usual experience, becomes in the lapse of years less strongly marked, and he now writes in a less annoying *Carlylese* than is still affected by his few remaining imitators.

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22. — *The New Gymnastics for Men, Women, and Children. With a Translation of* PROF. KLOSS'S *Dumb-Bell Instructor, and* PROF. SCHREBER'S *Pangymnasticon.* By DIO LEWIS, M. D., Professor of the Essex Street Gymnasium, Boston. With Three Hundred Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 12mo. pp. 274.

UNLESS we had command of Dr. Lewis's illustrative plates, it would be impossible for us to convey any idea of his method, or of its results, both in the increase and in the multiplication of the physical powers. We see pictured on these pages postures and achievements, which would seem impossible had we not ample evidence of their realization. The body thus developed and trained bears, in the variety, delicacy, precision, and availableness of its machinery of limb and muscle, very much the same relation to the physical frame of the non-gymnast, which is borne by the mechanism of a ship's chronometer to that of the rudest and most mendacious wooden clock. The merit of this book is, that it describes the processes by which such results may be attained, and that it demands no public institution or costly apparatus, but shows how, with resolution, enterprise, and such *matériel* as may be at every one's command, the maximum of symmetrical and vigorous development may be reached. That there is increased need of gymnastic

training with the decline of manual labor among native Americans, there can be no doubt, and equally little doubt is there, as we think, of the pre-eminent safety, healthfulness, and efficacy of the system of which Dr. Lewis is the foremost exponent in this country.

23. — *The Works of* FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, Viscount of St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor of England. Collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH, Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Volume IV. Boston: Brown and Taggard. 1862. Small 8vo. pp. 483.

A LARGE part of this volume is taken up with the first instalment of the "Natural History," which has a double value; — historical, as illustrating the infantile condition of this branch of knowledge in Bacon's age, and its vast progress since; and philosophical, as showing how questions are shaped by the inductive philosophy, and how essential negative answers are in preparing the way for positive knowledge. We hardly need say that this edition of Bacon is fulfilling all the promise it gave. We have repeatedly referred to it as the most nearly complete edition that has yet been undertaken, and as greatly enriched by the judicious labors of the editors.

24. — *Health: its Friends and its Foes.* By R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., LL. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Dartmouth College, N. H., and of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc., etc. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. 1862. 12mo. pp. 368.

DR. MUSSEY comes before the public with all the authority which years, professional reputation, and sincere benevolence can give; and his theories, where they diverge from common opinion and practice, are worthy of profound respect. He is a purist of the inmost initiation in all matters of hygiene. Of tobacco he thinks only evil, and will no doubt be scandalized by the faint dispraise with which it is treated in our article on Narcotics. Tea and coffee he regards as never beneficial, and often harmful. For more than thirty years he has drunk but three cups of the latter and one of the former, having used in lieu of them, for a portion of the time at least, what should be spoken of to ears polite, not as soap-suds, but as a solution of Castile soap. From animal